

## **2020 CERTIFICATION**

Consumer Confider	ace Report (CCR)	
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Public Water S	ystem Name	<del>un 1.1.1.1</del>
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List PWS ID #s for all Community W		
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Communit Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the	nopulation served by the PWS, this CC	CR must be mailed or delivered to
the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provide procedures when distributing the CCR.	ed to the customers upon request. A	Make sure you follow the proper
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I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customs above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA.	ers of this public water system in the	ne form and manner identified
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Jackson, MS 39215	7 Ett (00 t) 5.0 1000	TIXIII MAI PINIMA

## 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report L&F Water Association PWS#: 0620007 June 2021

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the L&F Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Coty May at 601.732.2434. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of May at 7:00 PM at the Ludlow Volunteer Fire Department.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water. TEST RESULTS Violation Date Level Range of Detects Unit MCLG MCL Likely Source of Contamination Contaminant or # of Samples Y/N Collected Detected Measure-Exceeding ment MCL/ACL **Radioactive Contaminants** 2018\* 15 | Erosion of natural deposits 5. Gross Alpha No Range 0 Ν 6.7 pCi/L pCi/L Erosion of natural deposits 6. Radium 226 N 2018\* .18 0 No Range **Inorganic Contaminants** Discharge of drilling wastes; N 2019\* .0068 .0036 - .0068 2 10, Barium ppm discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing AL=1.3 14. Copper Ν 2018/20 .4 0 ppm 1.3 systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.296	.217296	ppm		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/2	0 2	0	ppb		0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio 81. HAA5	n By-	Product	ts	0-70	ppb	0		60 B	sy-Product of drinking water
01.17010		2020	00	0.10	PPD				isinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2020	56	0-99.3	ppb	0			sy-product of drinking water hlorination.
Chlorine	N	2020	1.7	0-3	mg/l	-	MDRL	4 14	Vater additive used to control

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

Disinfection By-Products:

Our system received an MCL Violation for Haloacetic Acids exceeding the MCL for the first two quarters of 2020.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020 we didn't complete monitor or test for Nitrates at the required locations and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our water system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 0%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The L&F Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Notice: This will serve as notice of the Consumer Confidence Report as this report will not be mailed out.

<sup>(81)</sup> Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer

Page 2, June 30, 2021 Spirit of Morton

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1085 E. Third St. - Forust, MS 38074 601-469-2403 Fax: 801-489-0898







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We routinely monitor for gontaminants in your drawing water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists at lift the driving water contaminants that one detailed during the period of January 1° to December 3° 1, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasni required in 2020, the table reflects the most percent required in 2020, the table reflects the most percent required was represent and in some cases, indicated enables and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animate or from human carrinty, microbed contaminants, such as safety and measure, which can be made administration by patients approximately accompanied instance of accompanied which can be reflected and hearth of the safety of the

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Maximum Residual Distribution (IMRDLG) — The level of a drinking water distribution to the benefits of the use of distributions to control morbid contaminants.

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Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Defects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactiv	e Conta	minante						
E Gross Alpha	N.	2018	16.7	No Rance	JoCst.	0	15	Eroson of natural decests
6 Rapum 226	15	2018"	15	No Rance	2C/L	0		Erosion of natural decosits
Inorganic 10 Banum	N.	2019*	0068	0036 - 0058	ppm	2	2	discharge from metal refinences;
14 Copper	N	2018/20	4	0	ppm	13	AL=13	erosion of natural decodal  composition of hospital of natural deposits, leaching from wood
16 Flucride	N	2019*	296	217-: 296	ррт:	4	4	Etc. on of nature oncor addays which promotes strong leeth; discharge from ferblizer
17. Lead	N	2018/20	2	0	pp p	0	AL=15	Conceion of household plumbin systems, eroson of natural deposits

## Charine N 2020 17

Drinfeetion RisProducts

trhalomethines]

(81) Halvacetic Acids (HAAS). Some people who druth water contaming bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of canon

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Water additive used to control

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All sources of driving valer are subject to potential portamination by substances that are naturally occurring or main made. These substances can be inscribed, noticen to organic communities and reductive substances. All princips usure, moving bottler status, may reasonably be expected to occurrent as iterations in sources of contaminants. The presence of contaminants can be contaminated and ordanic properties are substances and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Sale Driving Water Holms at 1800.06.4791.

Some people may be more vidinerable to confiarments in diriking water than the general population. Immuno-compromises persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some electry, and infrains can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about diriking water from their health care provides EPACOD gratishing on appropriate means to lease in the risk of infection by cryptospordium and other microbiological confiaminants are available from the Safe Diriking Water Hotiline 1 800 428 4791.

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